

ORT

To wring the widow from her custom'd right,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shakefp.*
Sad widows, by thee rified, weep in vain,
And ruin'd orphans of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*
The sea with spoils his angry bullets strow,
Widows and orphans making as they go. *Waller.*
Pity, with a parent's mind,
This helpless orphan whom thou leav'st behind. *Dryden.*
ORPHAN. *adj.* [*orphelin*, Fr.] Bereft of parents.
This king left orphan both of father and mother, found
his estate, when he came to age, so disjointed even in the
noblest and strongest limbs of government, that the name
of a king was grown odious. *Sidney, b. ii.*
ORPHANAGE. *n. f.* [*orphelinage*, Fr. from *orphan*.] State
of an orphan.
ORPIMENT. *n. f.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat. *orpiment*, *orpin*, Fr.]
True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous fossil, sometimes
found in masses of two or three inches diameter, and one
inch in thickness; but it is oftener met with in smaller con-
geries of flakes from an eighth of an inch to a third in dia-
meter, lodged in zarnich. See *ZARNICH*. It is of a fine
and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a
bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not
hard but very tough, easily bending without breaking: some
have declared *orpiment* to be only mulcovy talk, stained by acci-
dent. But talk is always elastic, but *orpiment* not so; talk
also remains unaltered in the strongest fire, whereas *orpiment*
melts readily, and as readily burns away. *Orpiment* has
been supposed to contain gold, and is found in mines of
gold, silver, and copper, and sometimes in the strata of marl.
It is frequent in the East-Indies and the Turkish dominions,
the finest coming from Smyrna. We have it also in Ger-
many and Saxony. The ancients were well acquainted with
this drug, which they called *arsenicon*; and though they
were utterly unacquainted with the poisonous substance called
arsenick, yet *orpiment* has been by some very unjustly deemed
a poison; but it appears to be an innocent medicine which
the ancients prescribed internally. The painters are very
fond of it as a gold colour. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
For the golden colour, it may be made by some small mixture
of *orpiment*, such as they use to brash in the yellow alchymy; it
will easily recover that which the iron loseth. *Bacon.*
ORPHANOTROPHY. *n. f.* [*ὀρφανὸς* and *τροφὴ*.] An hospital
for orphans.
ORPINE. *n. f.* [*orpin*, Fr.] Liverer or rose root, *anacampteros*,
Telephum, or *Rhodia radis*. A plant. It hath a rose shaped
flower, consisting of several leaves placed orbicularly; out of
whose many-leaved empalement rises the pointal, which after-
ward becomes a three-cornered fruit, consisting of one cell,
which is filled with roundish seeds: the leaves are placed alter-
nately on the branches. It is a low plant, whose branches trail
on the ground; the leaves are small and roundish, of a glau-
cous colour, and of a pretty thick confidence. The flowers
are small, and of a whitish green colour. *Miller.*
Cool violets and *orpine* growing still,
Embathed balm and cheerful galingale. *Spenser.*
ORRERY. *n. f.* An instrument which by many complicated
movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.
It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at
Litchfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery:
by one or other of this family almost every art has been en-
couraged or improved.
ORRIS. *n. f.* [*orris*, Latin.] A plant and flower.
It hath no leaves to the flower, but consists of many fla-
mina arising from a five-leaved empalement. The pointal
becomes the seed, which is flat and orbicular, and inclosed
in the empalement, which becomes a foliaceous capsule, in
which are included two forts of seeds. *Miller.*
The nature of the *orris* root is almost singular; for roots
that are in any degree sweet, it is but the same sweetness
with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not sweet in the leaf;
neither is the flower any thing so sweet as the root. *Bacon.*
ORRIS. *n. f.* [old Fr.] A sort of gold or silver lace.
ORTS. *n. f.* seldom with a singular. [This word is derived
by Skinner from *ort*, German, the fourth part of any thing;
by Mr. Lye more reasonably from *orda*, Irish, a fragment.
In Anglo Saxon, *ord* signifies the beginning; whence in some
provinces *add* and *ends*; for *ords* and *ends* signify remnants,
scattered pieces, refuse; from *ord* thus used probably came
ort.] Refuse; things left or thrown away.
He must be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;
A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject *orts* and imitations. *Shakefp. Jul. Cæs.*
The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomedes. *Shakefp.*
Much good do't you then;
Brave pluff and velvet men,
Can feed on *orts* and safe in your stage-cloths;
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The flagers, and the stage-wrights too. *Ben. Johnson.*

OSC

ORTHODOX. *adj.* [*ὀρθός* and *δοξία*; *orthodox*, Fr.] Sound
in opinion and doctrine; not heretical.
Be you persuaded and settled in the true protestant religion
professed by the church of England; which is as found and
orthodox in the doctrine thereof, as any Christian church in
the world. *Bacon.*
Eternal bliss is not immediately superfructed on the most
orthodox beliefs; but as our Saviour saith, if ye know these
things, happy are ye if ye do them; the doing must be first
superfructed on the knowing or believing, before any hap-
pines can be built on it. *Hammend.*
ORTHODOXY. *adv.* [from *orthodox*.] With soundness of
opinion.
The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the
thirty-nine articles, is so soundly and so *orthodoxly* settled, as
cannot be questioned without extreme danger to the honour
of our religion. *Bacon.*
ORTHODOXY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόδοξία*; *orthodoxie*, Fr. from *orthodox*.]
Soundness in opinion and doctrine.
I do not attempt explaining the mysteries of the christian
religion, since Providence intended there should be mysteries,
it cannot be agreeable to piety, *orthodoxy*, or good sense, to
go about it. *Swift.*
ORTHODROMICKS. *n. f.* [from *ὀρθότροπος* and *δρόμος*.] The art
of sailing in the ark of some great circle, which is the shortest
or straightest distance between any two points on the sur-
face of the globe. *Harris.*
ORTHODROMY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθότρομος* and *δρόμος*; *orthodromie*, Fr.]
Sailing in a straight course.
ORTHOGON. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γωνία*.] A rectangled figure.
The square will make you ready for all manner of com-
partments; your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round build-
ings; your *orthogon* and pyramid, for sharp steeples. *Peach.*
ORTHOGONAL. *adj.* [*orthogoniel*, Fr. from *orthogon*.] Rectan-
gular.
ORTHOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γραφω*.] One who spells
according to the rules of grammar.
He was wont to speak plain, like an honest man and a
soldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are just
so many strange dishes. *Shakefp.*
ORTHOGRAPHICAL. *n. f.* [from *orthography*.]
1. Rightly spelled.
2. Relating to the spelling.
I received from him the following letter, which, after
having rectified some little *orthographical* mistakes, I shall
make a present of to the public. *Addison's Spectator.*
3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.
In the *orthographical* schemes there should be a true de-
lineation and the just dimensions of each face, and of what
belongs to it. *Mortimer's Essay.*
ORTHOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *orthographical*.]
1. According to the rules of spelling.
2. According to the elevation.
ORTHOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γραφία*; *orthographia*, Fr.]
1. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be
spelled.
This would render languages much more easy to be learned,
as to reading and pronouncing, and especially as to the writ-
ing them, which now as they stand we find to be trouble-
some, and it is no small part of grammar which treats of
orthography and right pronunciation. *Holder.*
2. The art or practice of spelling.
In London they clip their words after one manner about
the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs;
all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound *ortho-*
graphy. *Swift.*
3. The elevation of a building delineated.
You have the *orthography* or upright of this ground-plot,
and the explanation thereof with a scale of feet and inches.
Moxon's Mech. Exer.
ORTHOPNOEA. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόπνοια*; *orthopnoia*, Fr.] A disorder
of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in
the upright posture.
His disease was an asthma oft turning to an *orthopnoia*; the
cause a translocation of tartarous humours from his joints to
his lungs. *Harvey on Consumption.*
ORTIVE. *adj.* [*ortive*, Fr. *ortivus*, Lat.] Relating to the rising
of any planet or star.
ORTOLAN. *n. f.* [French.] A small bird accounted very de-
licious.
Not *ortolans* nor godwits. *Cowley.*
ORVAL. *n. f.* [*orvale*, Fr. *orvale*, Lat.] The herb clary. *Diët.*
ORVETAN. *n. f.* [*orvietano*, Italian; so called from a moun-
tebank at Orvieto in Italy.] An antidote or counter poison;
a medicinal composition or electuary, good against poison.
Bailey.
OSCHEOCELE. *n. f.* [*ὀσχεοcele* and *κύλη*.] A kind of hernia when
the intestines break into the scrotum. *Diët.*
OSCILLATION. *n. f.* [*oscillum*, Latin.] The act of moving
backward and forward like a pendulum.
OSCILLATORY. *adj.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] Moving backwards and
forwards like a pendulum. *The*

OST

The actions upon the solids are stimulating or increasing
their vibrations, or oscillatory motions. *Arbuthnot.*
OSCITANCY. *n. f.* [*oscitantia*, Lat.]
1. The act of yawning.
2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness.
If persons of so circumspect a piety, have been thus over-
taken, what security can there be for our wretches' *oscitancy*?
Government of the Tongue.
It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers, who,
to dispatch their work the sooner, used to write all numbers
in cyphers. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 470.
OSCITANT. *adj.* [*oscitans*, Latin.]
1. Yawning; unusually sleepy.
2. Sleepy; sluggish.
Our *oscitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them, and they
will now lend none back again for more active duty.
Decay of Piety.
OSCITATION. *n. f.* [*oscitatio*, Lat.] The act of yawning.
I shall defer considering this subject till I come to my trea-
tise of *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule. *Tatler*, N^o. 63.
OSIER. *n. f.* [*osier*, French.] A tree of the willow kind, grow-
ing by the water, of which the twigs are used for basket-
work.
The rank of *osiers*, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your right hand, brings you to the place. *Shak.*
Ere the sun advance his burning eye,
I must fill up this *osier* cage of ours
With baleful weeds and precious juiced flowers. *Shakefp.*
Bring them for food sweet boughs and *osiers* cut,
Nor all the winter long thy hay rick shut. *Moy's Virg.*
Like her no nymph can willing *osiers* bend,
In basket-works, which painted breaks commend. *Dryd.*
Along the marshes spread,
We made the *osier* fringed bank our bed. *Po. Odyss.*
OSMUND. *n. f.* A plant. It is sometimes used in medicine.
It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Miller.*
OSPRAY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *offspring*, Latin.] The sea-
eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the
air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie
still for him to seize which he pleases. *Hammer.*
I think he'll be to Rome
As is the *ospray* to the fish who takes it,
By sovereignty of nature. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
Among the fowls shall not be eaten, the eagle, the osfrage,
and the *ospray*. *Numbers xi. 13.*
OSSELET. *n. f.* [French.] A little hard substance arising
on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones; it
grows out of a gummy substance which fastens those bones
together. *Parvier's Dict.*
OSSICLE. *n. f.* [*ossiculum*, Latin.] A small bone.
There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whose
right constitution depends the due tension of the tympanum;
and if the action of one little muscle, which serves to draw
one of these *ossicles*, fix to the tympanum, be lost or abated,
the tension of that membrane ceasing, sound is hindered from
coming into the ear. *Holder on Speech.*
OSSIFICK. *adj.* [*ossa* and *facis*, Lat.] Having the power of
making bones, or changing carnosous or membranous to
bony substance.
If the caries be superficial, and the bone firm, you may
by medicaments consume the moisture in the caries, dry the
bone, and dispose it, by virtue of its *ossific* faculty, to thrust
out a callus, and make separation of its caries. *Wifeman.*
OSSIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *ossify*.] Change of carnosous,
membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.
Ossifications or indurations of the artery, appear so con-
stantly in the beginnings of aneurisms, that it is not easy to
judge whether they are the cause or the effect of them. *Sharp.*
OSTIFRAGE. *n. f.* [*ostifraga*, Lat. *ostifragus*, Fr.] A kind of eagle,
whose flesh is forbid under the name of gryphon. The *ostif-*
raga or *ospray*, is thus called, because it breaks the bones
of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is said to
dig up bodies in church-yards, and eat what it finds in the
bones, which has been the occasion that the Latins called
it *avis bustaria*. *Culmet.*
Among the fowls shall not be eaten the eagle and the
ostifrage, and the *ospray*. *Numb. xi. 13.*
TO OSSIFY. *v. a.* [*ossa* and *facis*.] To change to bone.
The dilated aorta every where in the neighbourhood of
the cyst is generally *ossified*. *Sharp's Surgery.*
OSSIVOROUS. *adj.* [*ossa* and *voro*.] Devouring bones.
The bore of the gullet is not in all creatures alike an-
swerable to the body or stomach; as in the fox, which feeds
on bones, and swallows whole, or with little chewing;
and next in a dog and other *ossivorous* quadrupeds, it is very
large. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*
OSSUARY. *n. f.* [*ossuarium*, Lat.] A charnel house; a place
where the bones of dead people are kept. *Diët.*
OST. *n. f.* A vessel upon which hops or malt are dried. *Diët.*
OSTENSIVE. *adj.* [*ostentis*, Fr. *ostendo*, Lat.] Showing; be-
tokening.

OST

OSTENT. *n. f.* [*ostentum*, Latin.]
1. Appearance; air; manner; mien.
Use all th' observance of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*,
To please his grandam. *Shakefp. Merch. of Ven.*
2. Show; token. These senses are peculiar to *Shakespeare*.
Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To courtship, and such fair *ostents* of love
As shall conveniently become you there. *Shakefp.*
3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.
Latinus, frighted with this dire *ostent*,
For counsel to his father Faunus went;
And fought the shades renown'd for prophecy,
Which near Alburnia's sulph'rous fountain lie. *Dryden.*
OSTENTATION. *n. f.* [*ostentatio*, Fr. *ostentatio*, Lat.]
1. Outward show; appearance.
If these shows be not outward, which of you
But is four Volcians? —
— March on my fellows;
Make good this *ostentation*, and you shall
Divide in all with us. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
You are come
A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented
The *ostentation* of our love. *Shakespeare.*
2. Ambitious display; boast; vain show. This is the usual
sense.
If all these secret springs of detraction fail, yet a vain
ostentation of wit sets a man on attacking an established
name, and sacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of those
about him. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 256.
He knew that good and bountiful minds were sometimes
inclined to *ostentation*, and ready to cover it with pretence
of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks
this vanity: Take heed, says he, that you do not your alms
before men, to be seen. *Atterbury.*
3. A show; a spectacle. Not in use.
The king would have me present the prince's with some
delightful *ostentation*, show, pageant, antick, or firework.
Shakespeare's Love's Lab. Lost.
OSTENTATIOUS. *adj.* [*ostentis*, Latin.] Boastful; vain;
fond of show; fond to expose to view.
Your modesty is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good
you do, that it blushes even to have it known; and therefore
I must leave you to the satisfaction of your own conscience,
which, though a silent panegyric, is yet the best. *Dryden.*
They let Ulysses into his disposition, and he seems to be
ignorant, credulous, and *ostentatious*. *Brown on the Odyss.*
OSTENTATIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vainly; boast-
fully.
OSTENTATIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vanity; boast-
fulness.
OSTENTA'TOUR. *n. f.* [*ostentateur*, Fr. *ostento*, Lat.] A boaster;
a vain setter to show.
OSTEOCOLLA. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόλλα*; *ostecolla*, Fr.] *Ostecolla*
is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bring-
ing on a callus in fractured bones; but the present practice
with us takes no notice of it. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
Ostecolla is a spar, generally coarse, concreted with earthy
or stony matter, precipitated by water, and incrustured upon
sticks, stones, and other like bodies. *Woodward.*
OSTEOCOPE. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόπη*; *ostecope*, Fr.] Pains in
the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that en-
compass them. *Diët.*
OSTEOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *λογία*; *osteologie*, Fr.] A descrip-
tion of the bones.
Richard Farloe, well known for his acuteness in dissection
of dead bodies, and his great skill in *osteology*, has now laid
by that practice. *Tatler*, N^o. 62.
OSTIARY. *n. f.* [*ostium*, Lat.] The opening at which a ri-
ver disembogues itself.
It is generally received, that the Nilus hath seven *ostiaries*,
that is, by seven channels disburtheneth itself unto the sea.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.
OSTLER. *n. f.* [*hofslietier*, French.] The man who takes care
of horses at an inn.
The smith, the *ostler*, and the boot-catcher, ought to par-
take. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*
OSTLERY. *n. f.* [*hofslerie*, French.] The place belonging to
the *ostler*.
OSTRACISM. *n. f.* [*ὀστρακισμός*; *ostracisme*, Fr.] A manner of
passing sentence, in which the note of acquital or condem-
nation was marked upon a shell which the voter threw
into a vessel. Banishment; publick censure.
Virtue in courtiers hearts
Suffers an *ostracism*, and departs;
Profit, ease, fitness, plenty, bid it go,
But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*
Publick envy is as an *ostracism*, that eclipseth men when
they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridle to keep
them within bounds. *Bacon's Essays*, N^o. 9.
Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce
The *ostracism*, and sham'd it out of use. *Cleveland.*
This